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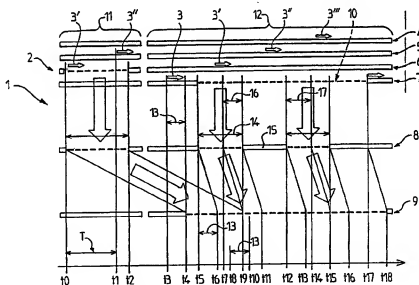
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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
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(54) Title: PROCESS AND SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING VIDEO PROGRAMS ON DEMAND



(57) Abstract: The invention concerns a process and a system for displaying on demand video programs from broadcast NVOD programs. The process comprises the steps of recording in advance a beginning sequence of each NVOD programs from said network system, during a period of time at least equal to the corresponding time period of periodicity; selecting a NVOD program from a menu; while displaying the beginning sequence of the selected program, recording the following sequence of said selected NVOD program so that said following sequence of said selected program gets stored before the user reaches it, displaying said new sequence in continuation or partial overlap of said beginning sequence of the selected program, and recording and then displaying similarly following new sequences of said selected program until disconnection or the end of said selected program.

PROCESS AND SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING VIDEO PROGRAMS ON  
DEMAND

The invention is related to a process for  
5 displaying video programs on demand, and the  
corresponding system.

It is more particularly but not exclusively  
related to the service of supporting real video on  
demand on top of broadcast networks.

10 Until now, broadcast networks cannot afford real  
video on demand because of bandwidth limitations.

That is why video on demand services are only  
mainly provided in hotels or other places having  
internal wide band networks.

15 With such systems, it is then possible to  
broadcast immediately a new video sequence over the  
network at the viewer request.

Otherwise, it can only be proposed a new video  
from time to time, for instance every hour or half an  
20 hour for a movie.

Such services are known in the prior art as Near  
Video On Demand (NVOD) services, which involve at  
least a periodicity for fresh starts of several  
minutes.

25 It is therefore a main object of the present  
invention to provide an improved process and system.  
for supporting real video on demand, or Near Video on  
Demand with very short periodicity, i.e. no more than  
a few seconds, without consuming more network band

width than the NVOD of the prior art, while using already existing NVOD broadcasts, and insuring compatibility with existing NVOD services.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved process and system which allows combination with extra features such as low power mode (power saving), double tuner, or video cassette recorder (VCR) possibilities such as pause, backward, fast backward, fast forward, etc.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a system easily adapted to conditional access. For instance, Pay Per View systems, such as systems involving pay per time, pay per sequence (pay for each display of a video sequence) or pay per video event (pay only once for any number of displays) can easily and readily be implemented with the invention.

It is another object of the invention to provide a simple and cost saving system for Video on Demand programs.

Another object of the invention is to allow music on demand.

It is another object of the invention to provide an improved system which can afford to display programs carrying interactivity.

For these purpose, the present invention mainly proposes a process for displaying video programs on demand at the request of a user in a network system, characterised in that said network system providing

NVOD programs, each of said NVOD programs being started with a respective predetermined periodicity, said process comprises the steps of :

- recording in advance a beginning sequence of each  
5 NVOD program from said network system, during a period of time at least equal to the corresponding time period of periodicity,
  - selecting a NVOD program from a menu,
  - while displaying the beginning sequence of the  
10 selected program, recording the following sequence of said selected program from the NVOD network so that said following sequence of said selected program gets stored before the user reaches it,
  - displaying said new sequence in continuation or  
15 partial overlap of said beginning sequence of the selected program, and
  - recording and then displaying similarly following new sequences of said selected program until disconnection or the end of said selected program.
- 20 By sequence, one should understand a phase or a portion of a video program.

Advantageously, the period of time is a few minutes longer than the time period of periodicity of successive starts of the related program.

- 25 This allows the user to step backward in the video program within the period of time corresponding to these few minutes. For example, it could be 5 or 10 minutes.

In an advantageous embodiment NVOD programs are television broadcast programs.

Advantageously the process is characterised in that it comprises the steps of :

- 5 - starting on  $t_0$  a preliminary recording of a NVOD program , in a TV receiver, in synchronisation with the start of the broadcasting of said NVOD program,
  - ending said preliminary recording on  $t_2$  after the start on  $t_1$  of the following broadcast NVOD program,
- 10 said obtained preliminary recorded program being the beginning sequence,
  - selecting said NVOD program and starting displaying the beginning sequence on  $t_4$ , said starting being delayed with regard to the start on  $t_3$  of the
- 15 currently running NVOD program by a period of time  $t_4 - t_3$  termed Playback Lag,
  - starting recording on  $t_5$  the currently running NVOD program, said recording being termed Just-In-Time Recorded Video,
- 20 - switching from said beginning sequence to said Just-In-Time Recorded Video, on  $t_9$ , within a time period comprised between  $t_5 + [\text{Playback lag}]$  and  $t_4 + t_2 - t_0$ ,
  - displaying said Just-In-Time Recorded Video while
- 25 continuing the recording of the currently running NVOD program,
  - ending said recording upon the occurrence of the end of said Just-In-Time recorded video or disconnection by the user, and,

- ending said displaying upon the occurrence of said end of said Just-In-Time Recorded Video or of said disconnection by the user.

Advantageously the process is implemented in a DVB  
5 environment.

In an advantageous embodiment, the currently running NVOD program is recorded in a sliding window. By sliding window, it is meant circular files or circulating or shift registers.

10 In another embodiment, the recording of the currently running NVOD is provided in successive registers.

For instance, the NVOD program is recorded during a determined period of time  $t_9$ - $t_5$ , said recording  
15 being termed First Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence, the switching from the beginning period to said First Just-In-Time Video sequence is then provided, on  $t_9$ , and while said First Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence is displayed, a new sequence  
20 termed Second Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence following said First Just-In-Time Recorded Video, is recorded during a time period  $t_{12}$ - $t_9$ .

The switching to said second Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence is then provided, while erasing said  
25 First Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence, and said Second Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequence is displayed.

It is then proceeded accordingly for any following Just-In-Time Recorded Video sequences, while erasing

the preceding one and until the end of the NVOD broadcast.

The invention also proposes a digital network system for displaying video programs on demand at the  
5 request of a user, including at least one digital Interactive Decoder, said system providing NVOD programs, each of said NVOD programs being started with a respective predetermined periodicity, to be received by said Decoder, wherein the System  
10 comprises:

- (i) recording means for recording in advance a beginning sequence of each NVOD programs from said network system, during a period of time at least equal to the corresponding time period of  
15 periodicity,
- (ii) selecting means for selecting a program from a menu,
- (iii) displaying means for displaying the beginning sequence of the selected program,
- 20 - (iv) recording means for recording the following sequences of said selected program from the NVOD network so that at least one new sequence of said selected program gets stored before a user reaches it, and
- 25 - (v) displaying means for displaying said new sequence or new sequences in continuation or partial overlap of said beginning sequence or following portions of the selected program, until disconnection or the end of said selected program.

Advantageously the recording means comprise an hard drive and/or the NVOD programs are television broadcast programs, and/or the system is implemented in a DVB environment, and/or the Decoder comprises a  
5 built-in application for implementing interactivity programs with NVOD programs (then arranged to play with a delay).

The invention will be better understood from reading the following description of a particular  
10 embodiment given by way of non limiting example, and which refers to the accompanying drawings in which :

- Figure 1 is a time diagram of the process according to an embodiment of the invention.

- Figures 2, 3 and 4 are diagrams detailing  
15 specific procedures, respectively preliminary recording, preliminary record erasing and Just in Time recording and playing procedures, used in one embodiment of the invention.

- Figure 5 is a schematic drawing showing the  
20 architecture of a system according to an embodiment of the invention 1.

Figure 1 is a time diagram 1 showing the process according to an embodiment of the invention involving one NVOD program 2 broadcast in multiplex.

25 Arrows referenced 3, 3',... show the successive periodic starts of said video program 2 or sequence in a Near Video On Demand broadcast provided by a radio television, using multiplexed channels 4, 5, 6, 7.



A periodicity of four starts (3, 3', 3'' et 3''') of video sequences per relevant period is provided in the present example.

Line 8 on the diagram represents the state of the  
5 hard drive on which the video program is recorded in advance or just in time.

Line 9 concerns the display on the TV screen for the viewer.

According to the invention, when a NVOB program  
10 (video sequence) is provided for the first time (arrow 3'), it is immediately recorded on the hard disk during a period of time at least equal and for instance superior by 10% of the time period existing between consecutive broadcasts of a video sequence 3,  
15 3', 3'', 3''', etc.

For this purpose, and in a manner known per se, the recording is provided when the receiver/decoder of a TV Set receives for the first time a specific information (e.g. information indicating the start of  
20 a specific television program) for instance transmitted in one of the DVB tables of a broadcast signal. Comparison means are used.

The NVOB program is broadcast on the multiplexed channels according to the predetermined periodicity.

25 It is also represented on line 8 (the hard drive), the sequences 10 of video recorded just in time, for instance in a sliding window such as a circular file, to minimise the storage occupation.

Figure 1 will now be more specifically explained in view of the time, as mentioned hereafter.

- t0 Start of a preliminary recording 11 of the beginning of a NVOD program, in synchronous way with the start of said broadcast NVOD.
- 5 t1 Start of next broadcast (same NVOD program on a different channel) defining the time period T of periodicity ( $t_1 - t_0$ ).
- t2 End of preliminary recording of the beginning of said NVOD program which must follow t1. It gets delayed for obtaining a larger backward window, i.e.  $T \leq t_2 - t_0$ .
- 10 t3 Last started broadcast before viewer starts watching the NVOD program during a period 12 of Just-In-Time recording and playing.
- 15 t4 Viewer starts for the video. Difference with t3 is referred as initial Playback Lag 13 ( $t_4 - t_3$ ).
- t5 Receiver starts recording the last started broadcast, must precede t8.
- 20 t6 Start limit for switching Playback to Just-In-Time Recorded Video = ( $t_5 + \text{Playback Lag}$ ).
- t7 Entry point in Just-In-Time Recorded Video = ( $t_9 - \text{Playback Lag}$ ).
- 25 t8 Time limit for starting to record last started broadcast = ( $t_{10} - \text{Playback Lag}$ ).
- t9 Switch of Playback to Just-In-Time Recorded Video 15, must precede t10 and follow t6.

- t10 Time limit for switching Playback to Just-In-Time Recorded Video =  $(t4 + t2 - t0)$
- t11 Playback time of t9 recorded video =  $(t9 + \text{Playback Lag}) = (t9 + \text{size of forward window}$   
5 16).
- t12 Tail of t15 backward window, recorded in t12, played in t13 and erased in t15.
- t13 Display time of t12 recorded video =  $(t12 + \text{Playback Lag})$ .
- 10 t14 Record time of t15 displayed video =  $(t15 - \text{Playback Lag})$ .
- t15 Head of t15 Just-In-Time Recorded Video. Displays t14 recorded video.
- t16 Playback time of t15 recorded video =  $(t15 + \text{Playback Lag}) = (t15 + \text{size of forward}$   
15 window).
- t17 End of Just-In-Time Recorded sequence (on broadcast).
- t18 End of video sequence playback.
- 20 The main steps of the process according to the embodiment of the invention more particularly described here are now detailed in reference to figures 2, 3 and 4.

Figure 2 shows the preliminary recording operation  
25 11, of the program.

The program is initiated in 20 upon turning on of the decoder/receiver connected to the Television apparatus of the user.

A test 22 is then provided to check if a new NVOD is broadcast.

If the response is yes (line 23), recording (step 24) of the video beginning sequence is undertaken,  
5 when a tuner is available.

If the response is no, the test 22 is renewed.

Figure 3 shows the Preliminary Recording Erasing.

After initiating program in 30, it is tested in 32 if no occurrence of the NVOD program is broadcast any  
10 longer.

If the response is yes (line 33), the preliminary record of the beginning of the program from the hard drive is erased in 34.

Figure 4 shows the organigram of Just-In-Time  
15 Recording and Playing operation 12.

After initiation of the system in 40 the viewer selects the NVOD (step 42).

If a NVOD is selected (line 43), a step 44 of scheduling the start of Just-In-Time Recording is  
20 provided.

Then a step 46 scheduling the start of a playback display from Just-In-Time Record is provided, and the program starts the playback from the preliminary record (step 48).

25 If the viewer decides to quit (test 50) then the Just-In-Time record and Playback from Just-In-Time record are cancelled (step 52) before turning back to viewer selection in 42.

If the viewer does not want to quit, record trigger is tested in order to see if it has expired (test 54).

If not, then one should come back (line 56) to the  
5 test 50 on the viewer.

If the response is yes, a step of recording video from NVOD broadcast is started (step 58).

A test on the Playback trigger is then provided in 60, to check if the playback trigger has expired. If  
10 not, a test to check if the viewer has quitted is provided (step 62).

A step 64 of cancellation of the Playback trigger is then provided.

If the Playback trigger has expired, then there is  
15 a switch 66 from Playback to Just-In-Time Record, before testing in 68 if the viewer wants to quit or if the video program has reached an end.

Figure 5 shows a system 70 including a receiver 72 integrating conditional access and an hard disk 74  
20 whose registers are organised and programmed as mentioned in the invention.

A broadcaster 76 using, for instance, satellites 78 provides to the receiver 72 a signal 80 including NVOD programs.

25 The receiver 72 then provides the program 82 to a TV apparatus (not represented).

A user can act on the receiver 72 and select via IR Command 83 a program through a remote controller 84 in a manner known per se.

The signals 86 which comes from at least one Tuner/Demodulator 86 are provided to a switch matrix 90 emitting said signals 86 either directly to a selecting circuit 94, through a full transport stream, or via demultiplexers 92 to the hard disk 74, for storage and Just-In-Time Record delayed release to the selecting circuit as according to the invention.

The selecting circuit 94 is connected to a descrambler 98, itself connected to a demultiplexer 100.

Said demultiplexer 100 provides signal to the video decoder 102 and to the audio decoder 104 which then delivers audio and video output 82 to the TV screen and apparatus.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art.

Therefore the present invention in its general aspects is not limited to the specific details, representative device and illustrated examples shown and described herein.

Furthermore, it also includes application to music plays and/or it concerns cables networks, and/or the decoder is programmed in a manner which is readily implementable by the man skilled in the art for conditional access and/or for implementing interactivity programs with the NVOD programs, for instance arranged to play with a delay.

CLAIMS

1. A Process for displaying video programs on demand at the request of a user in a network system, characterised in that said network system providing NVOD programs (2), each of said NVOD programs (2) being started with a respective predetermined periodicity, said process comprises the steps of :
- recording in advance a beginning sequence of each NVOD programs from said network system, during a period of time at least equal to the corresponding time period of periodicity,
  - selecting a NVOD program from a menu,
  - while displaying the beginning sequence of the selected program, recording the following sequence of said selected program from the NVOD network so that said following sequence of said selected program gets stored before the user reaches it,
  - displaying said new sequence in continuation or partial overlap of said beginning sequence of the selected program,
  - and if needed, recording and then displaying similarly following new sequences of said selected program until disconnection or the end of said selected program.
2. The process according to claim 1, characterised in that said period of time is a few minutes longer than the time period of periodicity of successive starts of the related program.

3. The process according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterised in that the NVOD programs are television broadcast programs.

4. The process according to claim 3,
- 5 characterised in that it comprises the steps of :
- starting on  $t_0$  a preliminary recording of a NVOD program , in a TV receiver, in synchronisation with the start of the broadcasting of said NVOD program,
  - ending said preliminary recording on  $t_2$  after the
  - 10 start on  $t_1$  of the following broadcast NVOD program, said obtained preliminary recorded program being termed the beginning sequence,
  - selecting said NVOD program and starting displaying the Playback on  $t_4$ , said starting being delayed with
  - 15 regard to the start on  $t_3$  of the currently running NVOD program by a period of time  $t_4-t_3$  termed Playback Lag,
  - starting recording on  $t_5$  the currently running NVOD program, said recording being termed Just-In-Time
  - 20 Recorded Video,
  - switching from said beginning sequence to said First Just-In-Time Recorded Video, on  $t_9$ , within a time period comprised between  $t_5+\text{Playback lag}$  and  $t_4+t_2-t_0$ ,
  - 25 - displaying said Just-In-Time Recorded Video while continuing the recording of the currently running NVOD program,



- ending said recording upon the occurrence of the end of the currently running NVOD program or disconnection by the user, and

- ending said displaying upon the occurrence of said  
5 end of Just-In-Time Recorded Video or of said disconnection by the user.

5. A process, according to claim 4, characterised in that the currently running NVOD program is recorded a sliding window.

10 6 A process according to claim 4, characterised in that the currently running NVOD program is recorded in successive registers.

7. A process, according to any one of the preceding claims depending on claim 3, characterised  
15 in that it is implemented in a DVB environment.

8. A digital network system (70) for displaying video programs on demand at the request of a user, including at least one digital Interactive Decoder (72), said system providing NVOD programs, each of  
20 said NVOD programs being started with a respective predetermined periodicity, to be received by said Decoder, wherein the System comprises:

- (i) recording means (74) for recording in advance a beginning sequence of each NVDO programs from said  
25 network system, during a period of time at least equal to the corresponding time period of periodicity,
- (ii) selecting means (84) for selecting a program from a menu,

- (iii) displaying means for displaying the beginning sequence of the selected program,
- (iv) recording means (74) for recording the following sequences of said selected program from the
- 5 NVOD network so that at least one new sequence of said selected program gets stored before a user reaches it, and
- (v) displaying means for displaying said new sequence or new sequences in continuation or partial
- 10 overlap of said beginning sequence or following portions of the selected program, until disconnection or the end of said selected program.

9. A system according to claim 8, characterised in that the recording means comprise an hard drive

15 (74) and/or the Decoder comprises a built-in application for implementing interactivity programs with NVOD programs.

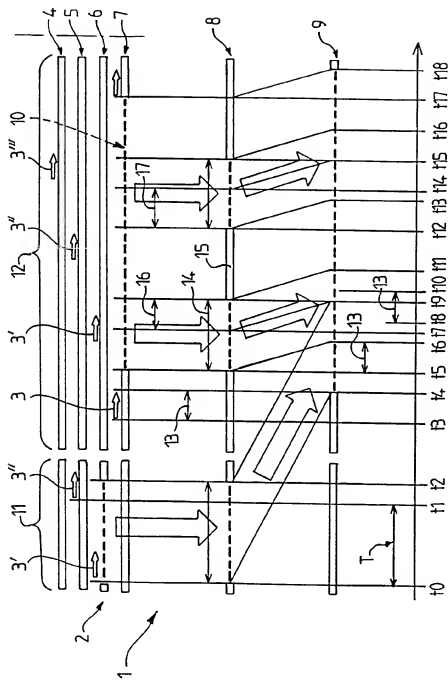
10. A system according to any one of claims 8 to 9, characterised in that it the NVOD programs are

20 television broadcast programs, and that it is implemented in a DVB environment.

11. A system according to any one of claims 8 to 10, characterised in that it further comprises conditional access means.

25 12. A system according to any one of claims 8 to 11, characterised in that the Decoder comprises a built-in application for implementing interactivity programs with said NVOD programs, arranged to play with a delay.

FIG. 1



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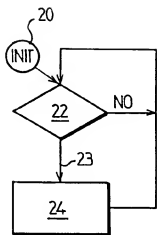


FIG. 2

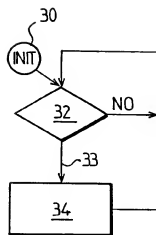


FIG. 3

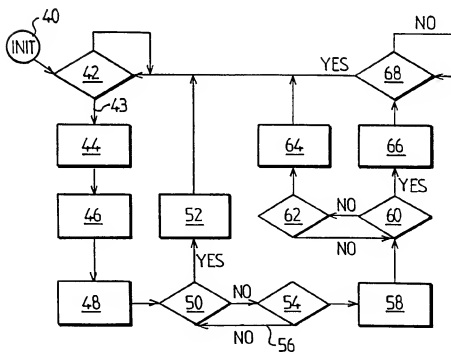


FIG. 4

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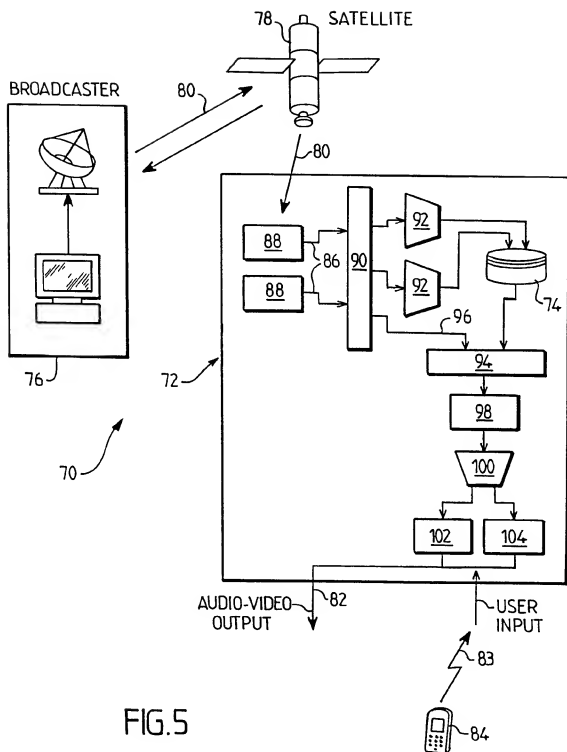


FIG. 5

## PCT/IB 00/00112

## IPC 7 H04N7/173

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

### C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 594 491 A (TAYLOR LAWRENCE E ET AL) 14 January 1997 (1997-01-14)	1,8
A	the whole document ---	2-7, 9-12
A	US 5 600 573 A (HENDRICKS JOHN S ET AL) 4 February 1997 (1997-02-04)	1-12
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A	US 5 758 151 A (PALMER DARCY M ET AL) 26 May 1998 (1998-05-26)	1-12
	the whole document ---	
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.  
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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 10, 31 October 1997 (1997-10-31) &amp; JP 09 149402 A (SONY CORP), 6 June 1997 (1997-06-06) abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	1-12

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